

Saturday Gazette.

Bloomfield and Montclair, N. J.

WM. F. LYON, Editor and Proprietor.
CHAS. M. DAVIS, Associate Editor.

OUR PRINCIPAL OFFICE is next door to the Post Office in Bloomfield.

The Saturday Gazette.
BLOOMFIELD AND MONTCLAIR.

An independent weekly journal of LITERATURE, EDUCATION, POLITICS, GENERAL NEWS AND LOCAL INTERESTS.

All public and local questions, including political and social, sanitary and reformatory, educational and industrial topics will be clearly presented and fully and fairly discussed.

It is intended and expected to make it not only readable and interesting to the general reader, but of special value to citizens of the county and of local importance to every resident of Bloomfield, Montclair and Caldwell.

Nothing will be admitted to its columns that is unworthy of cordial welcome to every family circle.

Settled Clergymen in the county and all Public School Teachers in the county will receive the paper gratuitously by sending their address.

It should prove a valuable medium for advertisers. Our weekly circulation is 1300 copies, extending to every part of Essex county. Subscriptions and advertisements will be received in Montclair, by E. Madison, in Caldwell, by M. Harrison, in Verona, by W. L. Scott; in Newark, by W. H. Wynans, 445 Broad Street, and at our office in Bloomfield, or by mail to Wm. F. Lyon, Editor and Proprietor, Bloomfield, N. J.

NO SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers who have not paid their subscriptions for the present year will confer a favor by enclosing the same to Wm. F. Lyon, Bloomfield. The \$2.00 subscription received for the second volume expired on the 14th of Feb. Their renewal requires \$1.75 to be paid, which will run to the end of the present volume in December next.

Any subscriber is entitled to have an extra copy sent to any address, by the payment of \$1.00. We hope many will avail themselves of this offer. Our Caldwell readers will be gratified with the increased interest for their village which our columns indicate. We hope to receive a large accession to our subscription list there and also in VERONA. The Postmasters have consented to take the names and money and forward them to us. We hope our friends everywhere will rally to our support and encouragement by prompt remittance.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

The one hundred and forty-first anniversary of the birth of Washington occurred on Sunday last. Made a legal holiday by the laws of New Jersey, New York and we believe some other States, business was generally suspended on Monday. Many welcomed its return for the rest and recreation it afforded and were probably the better qualified for following duties by the day's respite from toil and care and strife.

Others, not a few, it is feared received injury from intemperate indulgence and reckless dissipation; and inflicted injuries on those they were bound to love and cherish.

The name and character of Washington are fragrant of all that are good and great, and are embalm in the memories and cherished in the affections of all true Americans. Not infrequently are they referred to with admiring commendation by true men of other nationalities in every part of the civilized world, and wisely held up to excite and shape the emulation of aspiring youth, struggling for the eminence of a castle in the clouds.

We had intended to speak especially of certain of his traits but must defer it till another time.

BLOOMFIELD GASLIGHT LAW.

ITS EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF ADVANTAGE AND COST.

We learn with surprise that some individuals in our town who are assessed for taxes, are objecting to pay that which is apportioned under, and according to, the Gaslight Law. The number of such it is true, is small—about 50 out of 1,000, the collector says. We cannot suppose it possible that any citizen deliberately intends to obstruct the faithful execution of the law by the proper officers. But it seems that certain gentlemen have taken it upon themselves to decide that the operation of the gaslight law is unequal and inequitable, therefore they withhold the gas tax.

This question has been a year before this community and has been viewed in all its bearings. First, at a public conference meeting of citizens; the bill was deliberately considered, section by section, and passed upon favorably, before it went to the Legislature. After it became a law and was entrusted to the administration of our township committee, their doings and rulings under it were watched and canvassed by all who felt interested in any phase of the question. Discussions were had on its various aspects in the most free and open manner and the conclusions reached and cheerfully acquiesced in that the provisions of the gaslight law, were on the whole, as fair as an equal law could well be made, and that the decisions of the township committee were, with the exception of two omissions in lighting, generally approved as just and satisfactory. And this by not a mere majority of our citizens, but by an evidently overwhelming plurality of all our town's people.

The town has enjoyed the benefit, the comfort and the credit of gaslight, during the winter, in those streets where most needed and it is universally admitted to be the greatest boon we have ever had since the completion of our Rail Road to New York. Probably there is no instance where, on the introduction of gas into a town, it has at once been so judiciously and generally distributed through every section. From the Center its radiating lines of light reach out, like the points of a luminous star, in the main directions to Morris Hill, to Montgomery, to Berkeley, to West End, and to Ridge wood, with intervening divergent lines on Park Avenue, Belleville Avenue, Franklin and Orange Streets; making a run of eight miles and including 210 street lamps.

Of course this involved considerable expense and necessitated an increase of taxation. But it is a cost that was encountered with our eyes open. We knew it when we applied for the law and voted our assent to its provisions. It is a cost that makes ample returns, diffusing its blessings widely to the enjoyment and comfort of the poorest as well as the affluent. It is a cost that, more than most tax impositions, is distributed equitably, insuring to those who pay most the largest advantage. No one will deny that it enhances the value of real estate many times the amount of the tax. If it is not right that for such public, general, manifest benefits, the tax should be rateable according to the value of the property that those who own it should pay most! It is a cost, as well as a benefit, that is not dependent upon the whims, or spleen or jealousy or selfishness of other individuals. The law in response to our petition, has ordained gas for our town, and has, with impartiality, designated the method and principles by which it shall be provided, and appointed the seven eminent representative citizens—the township committee—with the assessor and collector, all of our choosing, to carry out its details.

In view of these facts we again repeat that it is with no little surprise that we learn of the collector's repulses in certain quarters when presenting the tax bills. The community will think it comes with ill grace from men of large property and having hitherto a reputation for public spirit, to question principles so well established as those respecting the powers of the legislature, and the legality of taxation, on the invitation of the people themselves and to agitate the public mind in opposition to law so just and beneficent in its workings.

FALLACIES.

There is nothing easier than to be mistaken. We have been so often convinced of our own fallibility that we have learned better than to take umbrage at others who differ from us in opinions, however marvelous their positions may seem to us. But yet there are some things which are so plain and clear to ourselves, and which, besides, are so easily demonstrated, as we think, that we are compelled to wonder at the dogmatic and inconsistent assumptions of opponents.

In another place we have, with intended fairness alluded to the character, validity and wisdom of the gaslight law. But there are some of our highly respected citizens who, while they profess to be in favor of gas, have assumed an inflexible attitude, towards the present gaslight law, and express a determination to contest its validity, and to seek its repeal or alteration. As far as they are truly in favor of gas illumination we of course agree with them, but the scheme they would propose strikes at the very root of the question, and as we will undertake to show, would practically deprive us of any general gas illumination for our village. The scheme of the complainers is, if we understand them, to take from the Township Committee the power of determining the gas districts, and of course annul or abrogate the present designated district.

2nd. To leave the question of gas in any street to be decided by the owners of property in that street, a numerical majority of owners being competent to determine for or against it. If in favor of gas, then that street is to pay for it; if against it, then the owners of property on that street will have no gas tax to pay.

It is very easy to show the utter inefficiency of this plan. The difficulty of getting a majority of the owners to agree. Some will not see the necessity. Others cannot spare the money this year; perhaps they will next. Others won't consent unless a lamp is placed before their own houses. Others will not consent unless the light is kept burning the entire night. Others won't because the principle of assessment is wrong. These are only a few of the difficulties that would arise.

But suppose a street here and there should decide for gas. Elm Street for instance, and Franklin Street and Midland Avenue, and the streets crossing these should not. The lighting would be only in spots and of no value or credit. And such would certainly be the case.

3d. However, in case of voting for gas, the scheme proposes that the owners shall bear their respective parts not according to their wealth, but according to their frontage on the street to be lighted, going back far enough to include house and barn. In which case a citizen living on a lighted avenue might be worth half a million and yet pay no more of the cost of the gas illumination for his street or the town, than his neighbor whose frontage happens to be as great, but whose \$10,000 residence, all in front, and mortgaged at that, is all the property he owns. Would this be the character of the equity these citizens would inaugurate?

4th. These gentlemen assume that as the sidewalk law assesses the cost upon the owners of the street, the gas light law should do the same. We admit there is some analogy, perhaps even a similarity, but yet there is a material difference in the two cases. The sidewalk is a fixed structure, a permanent betterment of the property and belongs to it, it is a real permanent, an economical improvement and a health promoter for the residents on that property, and it is a single outlay made once for a life time. Any logical mind will at once see that it is altogether different with the street lighting.

We have only touched upon the arguments on this question. The more we look at it the more apparent it is to us that we had better give the present law a fair trial for a few years.

If there be an inequality in the division of cost it may be, and we think is, to be rectified on the assessor's books. There is undoubtedly need of a revision of the principles at the basis of assessment. On this point we think the people are well agreed, but the only progress we seem to be making towards a reform is the gradual increase of the dissatisfied and the grumblers.

H. MATTERS.

BLOOMFIELD.

WEATHER CHRONICLE.

Range of Thermometer at Bloomfield Centre, Feb. at 10 21 23 23 24 25 26
7 A. M. 37° 38° 42° 43° 35° 33° 24° 17°
Average through the day.
41° 41° 43° 35° 35° 24° 25°

Town Affairs.—The Township Committee were occupied at their meeting last week in listening to a protest against our gas-light law by a few citizens of Bloomfield who desired to prevail on the Committee to memorialize the Legislature urging an amendment of the law so as to obviate the objections of the protestants. But five of the Committee being present it was deemed best to adjourn to Monday evening and invite a few other citizens to meet with them. Accordingly on Monday evening the capacious Town Hall was filled by some fifteen or twenty citizens including the Town Committee when a distinguished citizen fr. West End discussed the objections to the gaslight law from the stand-point of the protestants. The Committee, as we are informed, engaged in the informal conference as Citizens but were indisposed to take the quos or responsibility of leaders and memorialists in the matter. At 12 o'clock the conference was suspended and the meeting adjourned.

CHOOSE FARMHOLDERS.—As these officers are elected at our annual Town Meeting in March we hope we shall at the meeting on Tuesday night next be favored with a report from Messrs. Cadmus & Langstroth.

There will be a Public Town Meeting on Tuesday evening next in the Lecture Room to hear the Reports of the various Town officers elected last year and to make appropriations for the coming year.

On Friday Evening next the usual Republican Caucus will be held for nomination of Town officers for the ensuing year.

Justice Hall informs us that during the last year there were 130 arrests for various offenses made in Bloomfield, 24 of which resulted in the commitment of the offenders to the County Jail. During the same period the justice has tried 140 Civil Cases in cash of which the amount involved was less than \$100.

It was very thoughtful and generous of some body to place in the Morris & Essex Depot at this Station and on the cars of some of the trains, a reliable Guide Book on a handsome bracket, for the use of travelers.

A meeting of the officers and managers of the Ladies' Relief Committee of Bloomfield will be held at the residence of Miss Anna L. Ward on Tuesday, March 3d, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Mrs. R. N. Dond, Secretary.

MONTCLAIR.

A petition for the repeal of the Local Option bill in this town, which we know not how many signatures, but, for the honor of the place, we hope not many, is being circulated and to be urged upon the Legislature. A remonstrance, numerously signed by our indignant community in two parts, one by gentlemen and the other by ladies, is already before the Legislature, and will be supported by our Representatives, and Senator and the friends of temperance in the Capitol. We have heard it stated that manufacturers of the alcoholic poison and wholesale dealers in Newark have made up a liberal purse to give better effect to their arrangements for the repeal. They had better keep their money for other purposes. We are not willing to believe that our honorable Representatives and Senators are vulnerable to such a bribe. We shall watch their votes with great interest.

The meeting of the legal voters to consider the petition to improve Valley Road, Walnut, Grove and Elm streets, was held on Wednesday evening, in Association Hall. The meeting was well attended, and it was decided by a large majority not to present before the expense of such an experiment, but a committee of five were appointed to consider the subject of Bonds and see what is best adapted to Montclair.

Mr. Jacobus, Alfred Taylor, Nathan Porter, Dr. Pinkham, and J. Van Vleet were appointed the committee.

The Ladies' Entertainment at the Congregational Church on Monday Evening, was financially very successful, netting \$390. The Refreshment part of the programme was all that was promised or desired. The Literary and Musical contributions

furnished a high treat and were richly enjoyed by an appreciative audience. Special mention should be made of the exquisite singing of Miss Coe and the superior performance on the violin by Miss Toedt.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

ANESTHETICS.—We are informed that Dr. Wm. E. Blakeney, Dentist, of Caldwell, proposes to give a lecture upon, in which he will demonstrate the relative merits of Chloroform, Ether and Nitrous Oxide, or Laughing Gas, as the prominent agents of anesthesia now in use for the alleviation of pain in surgical operations. The Dr. proposes to generate the Laughing Gas before his audience, thus making them familiar with the entire formula adopted in the production of this popular anesthetic agent. At the close of the lecture the gas thus made will be administered to several young ladies and gentlemen showing both its exhilarating and anesthetic effect on different individuals. In demonstrating the latter, he will extract one or more teeth without the least pain to the patient.

We learn that Dr. Blakeney has had a very large experience in the use of anesthetics in New York and that he introduced there some very important improvements connected with the producing and inhalation of Oxygen Gas. This lecture and series of very interesting experiments promises a great treat to the residents of Caldwell and vicinity, and without doubt, will attract a very large and appreciative audience.

From our own Correspondent.

CALDWELL.—THE GEN OF THE MILLS.

Local correspondents of newspapers, confined in their operations to the peaceful quiet of a country town, are sometimes put to their wit's end to find material out of which to produce their expected contributions. This is especially the case at the present season of the year. In the spring and summer it is quite different. Then, when the emergency calls for it, they can wander off, in imagination at least, among Nature's choicest productions and catching the inspiration of the scene, paint with a lively pen, the glorious beauty of their surroundings.

And yet there ought to be enough, even now, in the doings of a place like Caldwell, to form the basis of an instructive paper or two in every issue of your paper.

Society, like individual life, should be progressive. Action is the electric lever of the world. It is the first great principle of civilization. The accumulating pages of history are indelibly written up with every setting sun, and if from these not a single thought is to be collected, worthy of reproduction, then, indeed, is society a failure and all our boasted advancement the evanescent product of a romantic imagination. Happily, however, such is not the fact. The mind of man is active and fruitful. It is constantly seeking new fields for achievement, and from these "pastures green" come the wonderful developments of the race. The newspaper should be the faithful chronicler of all these contributions to the priceless treasures of the world; and on this account no family can afford to do without it.

Hence this column in the GAZETTE and hence the GAZETTE itself. It being my province to do with society and progress here—although a limited sphere of action—I shall endeavor to render this column and this duty an acceptable offering to the people I represent and to the general reader of your very interesting family newspaper.

As educational facilities, and the advantages derived therefrom, form so little weight in determining the value of a suburban locality, especially to such aspirant character and dignity to society, it is eminently proper that such facilities should be earnestly advocated and heartily supported by the resident citizen and the public press. Education, fortunately, is not only derivable from the Repositories of learning throughout the country, but in other less formal and expensive channels of instruction, happily within the reach of all. Therefore, lacking these, the youth of today can, by dint of energy and perseverance, attain to no mean position in the wide field of literature and available renown. It is simple to seek and surely to find. Literary organizations, for mutual improvement, are nowhere experiments. Debating clubs and reading rooms are not the creations of a mistaken or chimerical policy. These, properly organized and skillfully maintained, are auxiliary to our colleges and seminaries, academies and schools. To the young men of Caldwell I hope to submit these facts and trust that they will give to them some practical action.

Apart from the intellectual advantage conferred by such nurseries of learning, they offer to the earnest supporter of them, social advantages which may prove of incalculable value throughout life.

I have just learned, with a great deal of pleasure, that an interesting Association has recently been formed by the young ladies of our village, having for its object, literary improvement, blended with innocent and wholesome amusement. This movement was inaugurated by Miss Agnes M. Meade, a young lady of rare attainments and prominently identified with the best interests of Caldwell. Some twenty members are already enrolled in this Association comprising representatives from most of the leading families of this place. Its future letter I will give you fuller particulars to the objects of this Association, and in the meantime, shall watch with no little interest its development, etc. Come, come, young men of Caldwell! wake up! the ladies will leave you a long way in the back ground.

I am informed that Joshua M. Beach has leased his Summer hotel in this place to a gentleman from New York. It is to be hoped that the new landlord will secure a class of boarders which will be creditable to our village as well as remunerative to his pocket.

It is rumored that the Erie Railroad Company are inclined to invest some of their surplus capital in the vicinity of Orange Mountain. A good investment this for any enterprising company.

The work on Bloomfield Avenue is progressing rapidly, notwithstanding the weather, which is as fickle as a Frenchman's temper is said to be during a protracted storm.

The M. E. Church at Verona is rapidly progressing towards completion. Its pastor, Dr. Rev. E. V. King, deserves great credit for his indefatigable efforts in the building and ornamentation of this house of worship. Mr. King is a speaker of much power and promises a life of great usefulness to the popular denomination of which he is so worthy a representative.

Rev. C. T. Berry, of the Presbyterian Church here, preached a very able discourse last Sunday morning, from the text, "Wherefore come out from among them, and be ye separate unto the Lord."—1st Cor. 5th chapter 17th verse. After a brief reference to the history of Moses as identified with the Israelites and Pharaoh, the reverend gentleman made an elaborate argument upon the palpable departure of the Church, as now constituted, from the primitive simplicity, and practical piety of earlier times. There was too much worldly-mindedness among professed Christians now, and hence too much conformity to the ways of the world. For professed Christians to participate in the sugar coated amusements of the day, which might not be sinful *per se*, was, to say the least of it, a practice on which they could not, or usually did not, invoke the blessing of God, and hence such practices assumed a very questionable character. The entire discourse had the true biblical ring in it, and was listened to with thoughtful attention.

Caldwell, Feb. 28, 1874.

FOR THE SATURDAY GAZETTE.

HOW THE PANTS DID GET MENDED.

Who wouldn't be a mother with such a family of children, thought I, as I viewed the nursery and heard children's voices saying, "There comes mamma, let's ask her for a story." "A story, a story!" Even the voice of fourteen year old John was heard, and little Kitty toddled over ready to be taken up to listen to "a stowee." Why, children, this is not story-telling time, I've too much to do to stop now for a story.

"But we are tired of play, do please, get some sewing, we'll be good." Well, thought I, there are these pants, I didn't mend the other night, I'll try and see if I can entertain the children, and sew, too. So I seated myself.

"There," said John, the wise, "I believe mother wrote that piece in the paper about the pants; I have it now; no wonder she was so interested, and vexed, too, that the printer made it read *stowee* instead of *stowee*." And he clapped his hands in glee.

"Tell the children the story of Aschenputtle, that's just the one for them," said he.

"No, no, Mother Deuce," said Kitty. "Pshaw, there's no sense in Mother Goose's Rhymes," said eight year old Jane.

"Yes, there is some sense in them, and a moral, too," said John, in his wise way. Taking the book Kitty had in her hand, said Jane, "What sense is there in this?"

When I was a bachelor, I lived by myself. And all the bread and cheese I got I put upon the shelf. But the rats and the mice, they made such a stir, I was forced to go to London. To get myself a wife.

"Sense! the very best; it means no man should live without a wife. Suppose he had had one, and such a lot of children as there are of us, the rats and mice wouldn't have eaten up his bread, don't you see, the wife and children would have done it for him. And then you see it goes on to say he didn't travel in a stylish way, but simply, just as he could afford. I'm a believer in Mother Goose, and I'm going to teach it to my children just as mother has," and his fat came down upon his knee with an emphasis that made Kitty start, for she had already climbed in his lap to listen to mamma's story.

It is a long time since I read this story. I may omit some part, however, I'll do the best I can. It's the German story of Aschenputtle, which in English means Cinderella. As John objects to the German name we will say Cinderella. Many years ago, in those times when marvelous things happened, it seems a man married a second wife; that wife had two daughters, and the man's first daughter was very beautiful. I think she had golden curls and eyes so blue they must have come from the sky; she was a delicate little thing and very small feet. The new mother's daughters were very jealous of this little one, for they were large, homely and clumsy. So, I suppose, to make them delicate and refined, she kept them as ladies. They were to sit in the parlor, to go to parties and to have beautiful clothes, while their sister was kept at work all the time, never allowed to go anywhere. Sometimes she would steal away and cry on her own mother's grave as if her heart would break. Things went on in this way a long time, Cinderella working and sweeping, and the other girls having their ease and gay times all the while. It so happened that the King's son was to have a ball, and the mother's daughters were to go. Cinderella wanted to go too, and asked her mother to let her. Her mother said when the evening came if she would pick all the beans out of the ashes, she should go, before the time came to go, she might go too. So when the evening came, she threw a quantity of beans in the ashes of the fire-place, Cinderella began to pick them out, her sisters the while were dressing in their fine silks to go. After a little she heard a tap, tapping at the window, upon going to it there were a number of

little birds who flew in when she opened it, and flew down to the ashes and began to pick out her beans, and when they were all out of the ashes they flew out of the windows again. Now thought Cinderella I can go, and she ran to show her mother the beans, but the mother said no, and threw them all back in the ashes again. This she did several times, each time the birds coming to her help. The sisters of course went to the ball; poor Cinderella went to sweep upon her mother's grave again, and to tell there how she was treated and to mourn, so sincerely that she had no mother to love her and help her to go to such nice places.

"I think step-mothers are hateful," said Jane. There's Mrs. Gregg, how she treats me. Be careful, my child, it does ever hear me say anything against step-mothers? "No, mamma, you never say anything against any one." "Please don't talk; I want to hear the story," said Busy.

"What became of Cinderella? Did she stay there all night?" "No, after a while those same little birds came and lighted in a tree right over the grave, and threw her down the most beautiful clothes you ever could imagine, and a pair of gold slippers, and told her to go to the ball. So she went; and she was so very beautiful and her dress was so new and elegant that all ladies present envied her. The gentlemen went with each other in their devotion to her. Well, this happened so for several nights, Cinderella always leaving on time to reach home before the sisters came. Each night the King's son tried to find out who this beautiful creature was, but couldn't; and the last night he watched her so closely that when she left he followed her and tried to make her tell who she was, catching hold of her dress to prevent her going, but she wouldn't tell a word, and in her trying to release his hold of her dress, one of her slippers fell off. But she fastened away without it. Now, thought he, I'll find out who can wear such a little shoe as this I have to go from house to house throughout the kingdom. So the very next day he began, and he did go from house to house, but all the young ladies feet were too large. All he said was whoever can wear this shoe shall be my wife. So all were so anxious to have it fit. Finally, he came to Cinderella's house. Now, thought the mother, if it only fits one of my daughters what a grand thing it will be! So they took the slipper and went to their room to try it on; their feet were too large, but their mother wanted to get it on they took a knife and cut off part of their heels; but after trying a long time, they had to give it up.

"Haven't you any one else in the house?" asked the King's son. "Some one else who could try it on?"

"No one but little Cinderella in the kitchen there," said the Prince. So they did, and sure enough the slipper fitted her foot, and you may imagine the surprise and sorrow of those sisters. Their sister was going to be a princess, and now she might treat them badly for all their unkindness to her.

Well, the Prince took Cinderella away with him, and you may guess she didn't do any more kitchen work or pick any more beans out of the ashes. "That's splendid," cried the younger children. "It isn't true," said Jane. "I like true stories."

"But there's a moral to it," said the practical John. "I don't see it," said Jane. "Don't see it? Why can't you see it's a lesson to step-mothers to treat their step-children well; if they don't, they will fare better than their own; now, don't you see?" "Yes, but mother don't think step-mothers are so bad as we do." I looked up and asked, what do you think of your Grandma Grey, children?

"Oh, oh, who would have believed it fell from all lips. And so my last story was more wonderful and surprising than the first, and in this way the pants did get mended."

MARY MAXIMO.

ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.

A YOUNG VERMONT.—The little son of Rev. Mr. B. is now four years old. At three years he could read; an attainment which he readily acquired with little or no direction of others. At the present he is reading geography, in which he manifests a decided interest, and is fond of airing his knowledge on his younger brother of two years and a half. "Willie," said he, "do you know what an island is?" "No." "An island," he continued, "is some land entirely surrounded by water."

"Do you know what a peninsula is?" "No," answered Willie. "A peninsula is land almost surrounded by water, so that he goes on from memory asking and answering questions with perfect accuracy. The other day this youngster was riding with his father when it occurred to the parent that this was a birthday. "Well, Stephen, my son," said the father, "your sister is four weeks old today, just a month, isn't she?" "Yes, a happy month, isn't it?" "A happy month," replied the intelligent little fellow, "but a calendar!" The father was as touched at his seeming precocity, of course, and asked how he knew that. "Why," said Stephen, "I learned that in the almanac; it says four weeks is a lunar month, but a calendar has thirty or thirty-one days."

NEW JERSEY DOOM.

Franklin Methodist Church, Rev. J. P. Fort, Pastor, is enjoying a revival.

A grand reunion of all the Methodist churches in Essex county is announced to take place at the Exposition building in Newark on the 4th of March next.

The ladies of Orange propose to organize a movement for the suppression of the liquor traffic, similar to that now in operation in the West. They have already held a meeting and taken the preliminary steps to form a permanent organization.

Petitions and resolutions circulated asking the Legislature to pass a supplement to the act in relation to public schools, making it the duty of principals and teachers in the schools to prohibit the use of tobacco and other stimulants by the scholars, and to inculcate right principles of temperance among them.

FRANKLIN.—On Friday the weavers and spinners at the Harrison Woolen Mills struck for an increase of fifteen per cent. in their wages. On Saturday the weavers and spinners at the Yantacaw Mills, of the same place, also struck.

WM. H. HARRIS,

REAL ESTATE

OFFICE OPPOSITE

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8.04-111 JOV

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